

WP 3 Urban Development

Summary of IUDC for Lida Target Area



The programs of development

For the Belarusian state ensuring the economic effectiveness and advisability is basis for the description of criteria of development. The way of administrative decision making realization presupposes the knowledge about what is to be developed and how to do that on the upper levels and willingness to obey the order on the lower levels. The object of administration (territory, city, community) is passive and perceives only the actions.

In the foundation of European programs a completely different approach is grounded - thinking and activity of subjects on this or that territory. This is the principle of self development of the territories, which decide for themselves how they will live and bear responsibility for their own decisions. Having such communities is taken in Europe almost for granted. Thus, the development is either connected with the growth of social capital and responsibility or with learning modern knowledge about the conditions and standards of existence and widening of area of responsibility. The task of the program is to ensure the possibilities of self development.

Master plan of the city

City development in Belarus is done on the basis of MASTER PLAN which is elaborated by the Responsible bodies of Ministry of Construction and Architecture. It bears bounding legislative status and serves as the basis for city development. Can be compared to the IUDC.



Pic. 1 Structure of Master Plan

The request to develop a Master plan comes from the local bodies of administration (Executive Committees). Reasons for site for general plan development are:

- a) Lack of Site Plan or its expiration
- b) Expiration of City construction project of a Higher level which touches includes the city
- c) Request from Higher level bodies to create a Site Plan

Local bodies pay for the Master Plan Development

Major points of a Master plan must be approved by the President of Belarus and coordinated with:

- d) Ministry of Architecture and construction
- e) Ministry of Internal affairs
- f) Ministry of health protection
- g) Ministry of Culture
- h) Ministry of Forestry
- i) Ministry of Defense
- j) Ministry of Education
- k) Ministry for Emergency Situations
- l) Ministry of Natural resources and Environment protection
- m) Ministry of connections
- n) Ministry of Agriculture and supplies
- o) Ministry of Sport and Tourism
- p) Ministry of Transport and Communications
- q) Ministry of Finance
- r) Ministry of Economics
- s) Ministry of Energy

Elaboration of Master Plan is a bilateral process (Bottom up and Top down) The Bottom up process of elaboration of master plan starts from the local need for the program or vector of development. This need is included into the requirements for the master plan expressed by the Local Administration. The Need itself appears from many factors: requests from residents, industrial needs, economic instability, etc. Thus the requests form the need and the need serves as the vector for master plan.

The Top down process starts from the prospects of the government for this certain city and its future status in the country. Here programs and policies serve as a basis for General Plan creation.

The main action fields of Master plan include:

Improvement of city water supply infrastructure:

- Water supply pipes were modernized in 2010.
- Individual water Meters were made obligatory.

Improvement of Transport system

- More than 300.000 m² of asphalt covering were replaced
- 29 streets were reconstructed and renewed.

Housing stock improvement

- The fronts of 123 living and public buildings were modernized.
- Planned repairs of Houses were conducted.

Improvement of social infrastructure

- Social sites were constructed and reconstructed in 2010: Ice Palace, Sport centre, Park, Stadium, Cinema, Centre of folklore crafts etc.

Improvement of energy efficiency

- Introduction of Cogeneration plants
- Transition to local sources of fuel

Population quality and way of life

The notion of quality and quantity characteristics of life organization in the city (way, level, and quality of life) becomes central keypoint for the topic of city development in the frames of understanding of system crisis and the place of sphere of life in it.

In order to improve the quality of life as the possibility of free choice of any way of life it is necessary to accept that:

- All existing in Belarussian society ways of life organization are valuable culturally and socially
- They all have the right to exist and to construct social relations

Ensuring the quality of life requires to find solutions to the next problems:

1. Inventory research and description of all existing ways of life This should be continuous research work and monitoring of ways of life.
2. Research of the conditions of transmission and implementation of each of the described ways of life. Transmission of norms and ways of life organization, mechanisms and conditions of their realization constitute the characteristics of existence of these conditions in the social reality.
3. Ensuring different possibilities for realization of different models

Political and administrative solutions oriented at ensuring quality of life must come not from the specific description of decent way of life, but from the challenge of ensuring the infrastructure for the realization of all existing and possible ways of life. Parameters of this infrastructure can be set from the characteristics of necessary space, time mobility etc. The difference between existing and necessary characteristics is the reason for decision making. For example, in one city there should be a possibility to live in a different tempo with a different intensity, must be the possibility of high geographic and social mobility, and possibility to lead settled way of life personally define what is good and what is bad.

The organization of display of ways of life is possible only through intersection and cooperation in one place people with different ways of life. The organization of such intersection is an element of ensuring the quality of life and reason for decision making. In order to make the meeting of different ways of life possible in one geographic place it is necessary, for example, to cancel the residence permit, to change visa regime, to develop infrastructure etc. For the meeting of ways of life with different social and cultural characteristics it is necessary to grant the freedom of choice of schools for children, organization of not club and closed cultural activities, but open and free concerts, where cultures can meet each other, where people can see the display and make choice.

The role of local communities in the development of the cities

For formation of the programs of city development the bearers of different types of life are necessary. They possess the norms and samples of behavior in every specific situation. Such bearers are local communities.

In Belarus local communities are not clearly developed. This leads to the challenges in the sphere of local communities' development:

1. Search of acting communities, integration of people into these communities and transfer of working experience
2. Help and support to young communities in raising social capital and sustainability
3. Popularization of spreading of this approach
4. Analysis and comprehension of acquired experience of feedback, reflexion of mistakes and achievements, gathering results into methods, technologies and manuals, suitable for transfer.
5. Education and training, raising the qualification of process participants



Material conditions of life and consumption

Analysis of state programs, pointed at development of cities shows, that the total of main factors, characterizing development in direct and indirect way is linked to material and social security of residents. The main goal of state programs is the growth of wellbeing of citizens. The development of city in the frames of Belarusian programs is mainly based on a set of factors: level of salaries of residents, level of unemployment, level of consumption, quantity of places for leisure time, quantity of medical facilities, quantity of services consumed, etc.

The system of statistical figures and social standards doesn't take into account the criterion of variety and accessibility of leisure facilities, services, etc.



Demography development

The future of nation mainly depends on the willingness of young generation to bring up and grow two and more kids. In this connection state policy is pointed at stimulation of birth, mother and childhood care, creation of prestige of multi-kids families.

One of the key challenges of demographic policy is strengthening of national health, minimizing the amount of illnesses, minimizing mortality, creation of trong ideals of healthy way of life in the society.

State support of the family includes housing stimulation activities, credit and tax support policy. It is planned to raise the level of regular family allowances for children with correction depending on the order of birth of kids in a family. It is planned to give support in the paying off credits to young and multi-kids families.

Organization of city space

The looks of the city, its architecture, buildings, planning and organization of space are the first distinctive features of the city, which are recognizable and apparent. Thus, in

order to make the city recognizable, it must have special buildings and squares. Beside that, there should be existing in buildings history and culture of the city. It is necessary to save and conduct further restoration and esthetic decoration of the city.

An important aspect is the comfort and fast speed of moving across the city, which gives freedom in time and space.

Architecture creates a certain atmosphere. It is necessary to plan the territories for cultural leisure time spending and rest.

